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	EE/Personnel	23 June 1953
	Office of General Counsel Interpretation of Agency Field Regul	25X1A OGC HAS REVIEWED.
REFERENCE:	Your Memorandum of 4 June 1953, same	
; ;	A TOMORY LANGUAGE	of leave shall not constitute 25X1A
	n (2) A period of an ployee to retu or its Territo his personal of pose of meeting	mual leave granted an em- urn to the United States wies and pessessions, at expense for the sole pur- ng a personal emergency.
	o you state that several em	ployees in the field have taken leave

- 2. You state that several employees in the field have taken leave in the United States paying the cost of their own transportation from and to their overscas post for reasons of personal convenience and that absence from duty in such cases has been charged to annual leave. The question you raise is whether the taking of such leave in the United States serves to interrupt the period of service for the surpose of establishing the individual's entitlement to statutory leave in the United States upon the completion of two-years continuous service abroad.
- 3. It is our opinion that the words "for the sole purpose of meeting a personal emergency" in Section merc intended 25X1A to permit Agency employees on assignment overseas, at their own expense, to return to the United States without interrupting the contimuity of their tour, under emergency circumstances similar to those under which the military services grant their personnel emergency or morale leave during a tour of fereign service. As you are probably aware, the military will permit an individual to return to the United States on emergency or morale leave where such leave is approved by the Theater Commander. For emergency leave, the military usually requires the certification of the American Red Cross that some close member of the servicemen's family, for reasons of serious illness or death, is in grave need of the servicements presence in the United States. For morale leave, the military likewise requires fairly concrete substantiation of the need for the servicements return to the United States to handle personal problems of a critical nature. The language

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		tion				we	believe, was	intended	to
COV	er '	both	types	cf	situations.				

- 4. However, the regulation quoted makes it quite closer that the only purpose for the individual's travel to the United States can be the meeting of a personal emergency. Obviously, this cannot be construed to mean that if the individual, during the period necessarily required to attend to the personal emergency, incidentally cares for business of an unrelated personal nature, a break in continuity of service would result. It does mean, however, that the purpose for the trip must be exclusively the meeting of a personal emergency and that as soon as the emergency situation can be measonably said to have termisated, the individual must forthwith return to his post abroad.
- 5. Paragraph 2 of the reference suggests that the leaves in question were for "personal convenience" and not "for the sole purpose of secting a personal emergency." If it is shown in any of these individual cases that the controlling motive for the return of the individual to the United States was the necessity to resolve an evergency situation, then, in accordance with the foregoing, the fact that personal convenience was insidentally served would not constitute a break in the continuity of the period of service abroad. On the other hand, if the attendance to a personal emergency arose as a corollary to a trip intended primarily for personal convenience, there would in our opinion be a break in the continuity of service abroad.

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